

# The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12. 1739.

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HERE is nothing more notorious, than that the *Chiefs* in the *Opposition* either take Pen in Hand sometimes to help out their worthy *Scrub* Mr. *D'Anvers*, or else engage him or One of his *Journeymen* to attend their *Lectures*, in order to echo in his Paper, what they are pleased to say

in another Place. The *Craftsmen* of last Saturday is apparently the Transcript of a certain Piece, for which its Author received the highest Applause, not only from those who were in his own Sentiments, but from others, who were in good Hopes that he was really become a *Friend to Unanimity and Domestic Peace*. This *Discourse*, I say, is so apparently a Transcript of That, that I could not help wondering to see it publish'd with such *trivial Remarks* on the *Gazette* annexed, as seem to have no farther Use than to fill up the Columns. But, I confess, I am glad that it is published; because it gives me an Opportunity of setting in a true Light that boasted *Spirit of Union* to which our *Modern Patriots* pretend. Their *Discourses*, and this Paper, abound with solemn *Professions of Duty* to the Crown, Zeal for their Country, and an absolute Want of Prejudice against any Set of Men, or against any Persons in Power. After all this we are entertain'd with a general Encomium on *Prudence, Economy, and Frugality*, especially in War, because the Nation is at present engaged in one, and this is the Season for Supplies. Lastly, We are told, that neither *Unanimity* nor *Frugality* will save the Nation, if something else be not added. And what is that? Why if Care be not taken that those who were at the Head of Affairs, while the Nation enjoyed Peace, be removed from thence, and not trusted with the Management of the War, all other Cares are thrown away. Whatever Difference therefore there might be between the Beginnings of former Speeches and Papers, and the Beginning of this which is now before us, they end altogether in the same Strain; and, in the Sum total of all Reasoning on Publick Affairs, issue in this Piece of good Advice, *Whatever you do, remove with the Ministry*.

Some Time ago the *Barrister of Gray's Inn* promised to consider a Letter published in this Paper, of Friday, November the 9th, wherein were contained some Animadversions on the *Disturbances at Guildhall*, which all Parties seem now to be ashamed of. In the End of last Saturday's Paper this worthy Writer, in comply in some measure, with his Promise, quotes in an irregular distorted Manner Two or Three Passages from this Letter, and then asks with an Air of Triumph, Whether the Folks at *Guildhall* did not set a Member of Parliament in the Stocks. Surely, to set a Man and so great a Lawyer ought to have been, that there are other Punishments than *Imprisoning*, or setting in the Stocks. If he had not long ago lost all Regard to a good Name himself, he would have thought the taking away of that, a greater Punishment than any of these. But the Method he has taken is the common Artifice of his Party: When One of their *sedition Schemes* is to be executed, then the People are told, That doing this is doing all Things; but when it is executed, and they are in danger of being call'd to Account, what then? why truly they wipe their Mouths, put on a dissembling Smile, and tell you in a faint Tone, that they have done nothing. If this be the true State of the Case, and *Caleb* is really afraid that his Friends should suffer, his *Prevarication* is not ill-timed; but if he would be really thought to mean what he says, nothing in Nature can be more ridiculous. If he thinks the *Worthy Gentleman* of whom he is speaking was not Punished, let him read the *First Paragraph* of *Mr. Burkin's Speech* upon that Occasion, and make Common Sense of it, if he is able. As to what he insinuates of the Letter-Writer's threatening, I am persuaded, no Man ever understood the Author in that Sense but himself. That Letter is subscribed, *A Librarian*; it was written and published before the Meeting of the Houses; how then could the Writer possibly tell what they would do with Respect to this Matter? All that he says is, that there would be less Impropriety in the Parliament's examining the Proceedings at *Guildhall*, than there was in the Folks

of *Guildhall's* taking upon them to consider the Proceedings in Parliament; which he might very well say, since it is visibly true, nay true upon the *Craftsman's* own Principles. For if, as he states it in this Letter, it is the Right of every Freeman to inform, and of the Parliament to judge of such Informations as concern the Publick Welfare, then surely the Parliament may judge of this very Affair on his own Information, contained in the *Craftsman* of Saturday December the 8th. Perhaps he will say, *What should they judge?* To which I answer, the very Issue to which he has brought Things; viz. *Whether the Member of whom he speaks was Punished or not?*

Mr. *D'Anvers*, or some of his *Coadjutors* may call this Threatening. If he does, it is none of my Fault, it is his own. If he makes a Jest of the Laws; if he takes the Liberty of representing that Indulgence he has met with as a Weakness in the Government; or if he gives People to understand, that they may treat the Parliament as they think fit, and have nothing to apprehend after such Treatment; I will not say it is necessary to set him right; but I am sure it is an Act of Humanity, to caution inadvertent People from taking such Liberties. It would certainly answer the Purposes of *Caleb* and his Masters, to bring Half a Score hot-headed People, tho' they were their own Friends, under the Chastisement of the Houses, as well as it did to spirit up Mobs in all Corners of the Kingdom; because as they now laugh at an extraordinary Impunity, they might then sorrowfully bewail what they would be sure to call a *Needful Severity*.

This puts me in mind of his Worthy Associate, *Common Sense*, who in his Paper of December the 1st, has shewn plainly how little Power he would have understood to be in the H— of C—, by insulting them in the most barefaced Manner, and with such a Torrent of Ill Language, as no Writer, even of his Stamp, ever ventur'd on before. Without doubt, the true Intent of this Paper was to make a Noise, and bring on Commitments, in order to raise a stronger Cry against *Placemen*. Thus the Impudence of the Party is to further its Iniquity, and the Members of that House are to be painted out as Enemies to the People's Liberties, while at the same Time they bear with Patience the Insolence of these Scribblers.

There is another Circumstance relating to the Publication of that Paper, which I cannot but take Notice of. It came abroad just as the Methods for carrying on the War were under the Consideration of those whom it abuses, and within a Day or two after a Supply was voted to his Majesty. Can any one doubt of the true Meaning of this? Could the Insinuations in that Paper tend to make the People easy, under that Burden which the Service of the Nation makes necessary to lay upon them? Could it incline them to part freely with their Money, when the Honour of the King and the Nation is at Stake? No, certainly. It would not answer any Ends of this Sort. But might it not fill the Heads of weak Men with Fears? Might it not kindle Heart-burnings, and raise Jealousies, in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, at this Critical Juncture? And can it be credited, that either He who writes this, or Those who encourage such Writings, are good Subjects, or rather are not Incendiaries and Publick Enemies; Men who want to set the Nation on fire, that they may steal Places in the Confusion; and by creating Dissensions in our Publick Council, encourage Spain to hold out in this War, which nothing but their Artifices could have made her engage in.

The *Common Sense* of December the 8th is such a Heap of Tautology and ill Language, that I cannot prevail on myself to give it any particular Answer. Though one thing must be allowed to this great Writer, which fairly entitles him to a Superiority in Penning of Paragraphs over any Collector of News hitherto in Pay, not excepting honest *Erasmus* himself of Wonder-making Memory. His Joke in the first Paragraph of his *Hens News* of last Saturday would be admirable, I mean in the Eyes of his own Party, if it was not thread-bare. For in this Paragraph there are all the Beauties which usually recommend a Period to the Praises of the Malecontents, viz. *Falsehood, Impudence and Scurrility*, in particular with respect to two Honourable Gentlemen. What a Misfortune is it to the Ministry to have such desperate

Enemies to deal with! Enemies against whom Argument is of no Use, and Innocence itself is no Armour! Enemies who dare say any thing, tho' they can prove nothing! Men who plunge themselves upon escaping Punishment; and think themselves every body's Betters, because in a judicial Way no body thinks them worthy of Notice. Well! I profess these are formidable Folks. There is no disproving their Charges, because they are things incapable of being seriously considered. There is no answering their Invectives, because they are neither grounded on Facts, nor supported by Reason. A Minister in this Case is in the same Situation with a Gentleman insulted by a Hackney Coachman at some noted Stand. That is, he can neither swear nor call Names in his own Defence; and is therefore forced to bear with Patience the outrageous Insolence of the whole Gang. Then if he attempts to punish them, why truly 'tis *fove*; the poor Fellows know no better; it is only sending them to Gaol; and instead of stopping the Mouths of the rest of the Party, a Man runs the Hazard of being mobbed at all Ends of the Town, merely for doing himself Justice.

According to the Turn that Politics have lately taken, one would imagine that War was the greatest Blessing, and Peace the most intolerable Evil which Mankind could sustain: That a Publick Minister was only a fine Word for a Publick Enemy; and that whenever a Man came from representing his Master abroad, the People ought to hang him up by way of welcoming him home. I profess I am almost ashamed of transcribing the *Billinggate* of the Brethren on the other Side; and nothing could tempt me to it, but that I think it necessary. Necessary for what? the Reader will cry. Why, that these Gentlemen may see their own Conduct set in a proper Light. For tho' they may take it for *Wh, Humour, Spirit, Eloquence*, or I know not what in their own Writings; they will undoubtedly acknowledge it for true, *Staple Billinggate* in the *Gazetteer*. With this very View I have sometimes had it in my Head to make *Reprints*. I say I have sometimes had Thoughts of doing this; but when I consider, that the Actions of a base, abandoned Set of Men ought to be no more than Precedents for others, I could not find in my heart to go through with my Project, and bespatter the Chiefs of the Malecontents as their Hirelings do other People. Every Man is not born with as hard a Heart as a *Terra Filius*; nor can one Man in a thousand trespass upon good Manners with the Effrontery of *Common Sense*. I shall therefore leave these Authors in full Possession of their new-invented Manner of Writing; and shall readily admit it a Breach of their Privilege for any Person to call *Rogue* or *Rascal* in Writing except themselves. Provided always, that this be not construed into a declining those Names with respect to themselves. For I must own, that ill Language is the only Kind of Favour I shall ever hope for from that Quarter.

To conclude this Paper as soon as I can: (for what Pleasure can any Man take in handling so dirty a Subject?) Let me intreat the Audience of our *Demagogues*, and the Readers of their *Secretary's Papers* to consider the wonderful Harmony there is between their Professions and their Practices. The latter discovers them to be true Sons of Darkness, tho' by the former they would appear like Angels of Light. To this End they talk of *Tenderness* for the People, disinterested *Virtue*, and that Catholic good Quality *Publick Spirit*. But if you once admit them to be possessed of these, it follows, that the People must obey them, that their *Virtue* should be exercised tho' not rewarded, and their *Publick Spirit* must be properly displayed; that is, must direct *Publick Affairs*. So that after twenty Years ringing the Changes on National Debts, and heavy Taxes, Excise Schemes and Standing Armies, Want of Parts, and Universal Capacities, boundless Ambition, and extravagant Authority, all our Petences are like to end in the Year 1740 in a *Place Bill*, or a *Change of Places*; 'tis all one; that is, just where they begun. Such is the *Patriots Circle*, and such the never-ending Dance that these Men would lead us, till they gain their Ends, or we open our Eyes.

R. FREEMAN

HOM



## HOME PORTS.

*Portsmouth, Dec. 10.* Came in the Pearl Sloop, Taylor, from Liverpool for Shorham, and the N. S. del Carmen, the Spanish Prize that was taken by Lord Augustus Fitzroy, laden with Iron, &c.

*Deal, Dec. 10.* Wind S. W. Remain the Dunkirk and Chatham Men of War, the St. Joseph Prize, and the Dutch East India Ship, with the outward-bound as in my last. Came down since last Post the Neptune, Moucher, from Petersburg for Leghorn; the Richmond, Sherville, for Gibraltar; the Adventure, Miffing, and the Barum, Daymond, for Portsmouth, &c. Arrived the Fame, Gray, and the Forward, Richardson, from Maryland.

*Gravesend, Dec. 10.* Pass'd by the Charming Mary, Lion, from Lisbon; the York, Dickenson, and the Sea Nymph, Ashington, from Virginia.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Amsterdam, the Union, Klinkert, from London.

At Bremen, the Christian, Cassau, from ditto.

At Antigua, the Swallow, Blake, from Africa.

At New York, the Catherine, Farmer, from London.

At Lisbon, the San Francisco Xavier, from Maranhão.

At Yarmouth, the Constant Ann, Brown, from Riga.

## L O N D O N.

*Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland,*

Which brought the Speech the Emperor made from his Throne the latter End of last Month to the States of Lower Austria, by the Mouth of his Vice-chancellor; and the Answer of the Marshal of the Country to the said Speech, in the Name of the Assembly; of both which the following are Extracts:

A Peace, says the Emperor's Vice Chancellor, is just concluded with the Porte, but the Method of proceeding to it, particularly as to what relates to the Preliminaries, has been quite contrary to his Imperial Majesty's Orders and Intention; for the Frontiers are thereby left very naked and exposed, and his Army, so numerous and well-provided, is so weakened, that he is not only under an indispensable Necessity of putting the Fortresses that still remain, in a good State of Defence, and of building new ones, but also, considering the present Junction, of putting the Army on the Foot it was before: And as moreover the States cannot but be sensible, that by so many Wars upon the Neck of one another, the Imperial Treasury is quite exhausted, at a time when such immense Sums are requisite: Therefore, &c.

The Marshal of the States of Lower Austria said in his Answer, 'That the Circumstances of the Peace concluded with the Turks are universally dissatisfactory; that he is very sensible as to his own Part, how much the Emperor takes to Heart every thing that has pass'd upon that Occasion without his Knowledge and against his Orders; that the States acknowledge the Necessity of providing for the Safety of his hereditary Dominions by repairing the old Fortifications on the Frontiers, and by erecting new ones, as also of completing his Army; and that therefore considering the Deficiency of his Treasury, they will not fail to give the same Marks of Affection as ever to his Person and Government, by making without Delay all possible Efforts to answer his Imperial Majesty's Intentions.'

The Governments of Leghorn, Genoa and Venice have forbid all Manner of Persons, Inhabitants or Foreigners, to fit out any Ships of Force to take Part in the present Dispute between Great Britain and Spain, on pain of Confiscation, Banishment, and suffering all the Penalties of Pirates.

The Halfwell, Capt. Booth, bound from London to Newcastle and Gibraltar, is lost off of Flamborough Head; the Crew all sav'd.

The St. Albans, Capt. James Cornwall, the Greyhound, Capt. John Ambrose, the Dursley Galley, Capt. Thomas Smith, the Weymouth, Capt. Thomas Trefusis, the Rumney, Capt. Henry Medley, the Adventure, Capt. Richard Norris, and the Scaforth, the Earl of Delorain Commander, (his Majesty's Ships) were all safe at Lisbon the 7th Inst. N. S.

Yesterday Anthony Blagrove, Esq; took the Oath and his Seat in the House of Commons, as Member for the Borough of Reading, in the Room of Richard Pottinger, Esq; deceased.

His Excellency the Count de Camble, Ambassador from the Court of France, lies dangerously ill at his House in Hanover-square.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 3254, 57446, each 500 l. No. 16189, 31819, 59672, each 100 l. 8900, 11271, 12213, 25171, 61252, 2234, 28701, 58169, and 7496, each 50 l.

Last Monday the R. Hon. the Earl of Essex came to Town from the Bath, where he had been for the Recovery of his Health, and Yesterday his Lordship kiss'd his Majesty's Hand at St. James's on his being appointed Captain of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of the late Duke of Manchester deceased.

Yesterday the Lady Anne Montagu, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, lay at the Point of Death at her House in Conduit-street.

On Sunday last Mr. Jonathan Dean, an eminent Cheesemonger in St. John's-street, was married to Mrs. Frances Stevens, an agreeable Lady of that Neighbourhood, with a Fortune of 8000 l. and upwards.

Mr. Shergold, who printed a List of the Blanks and Prizes which were drawn on Monday last, by comparing the said List with his Numerical Book, found it subject to too many Errors (in passing the Press, and other Incident) to be continued with Reputation, therefore it is determined to print it no longer, but will return the Money on Demand, which he hath receiv'd of the respective Subscribers.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	5 07 18	0 44

Bank Stock 139 3-4ths India 159. South Sea 98. Old Annuity 110 1-half to 1-4th. New ditto 110 1-half to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 95 1-4th. Royal Assurance 87 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4 l. 6 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 100 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 14 s.

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